THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

[SEPTEMBER 19, 1777.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1381.]

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS, *dated Auguſt* 25, 1777.

AMONG the copies you will find General Burgoyne's inſtructions at large to Lieutenant Colonel Baum, pointing out the objects of his command, when he was firſt detached. What we had before was after he marched, and was an anſwer to a report he had received from him. There was alſo a miſtake in his name before, being called Bern in the copies ſent by General Lincoln."

INSTRUCTIONS *for Lieutenant Colonel* BAUM*.

The object of your expedition is to try the affections of the country, to diſconcert the councils of the enemy, to mount Piedeſel's dragoons, to complete Peter's corps, and to obtain large ſupplies of cattle, horſes, and carriages.

The ſeveral corps, of which the encloſed is a liſt, are to be under your command.

The troops muſt take no tents, and what little baggage is carried by officers, muſt be on their own bat-horſes.

You are to proceed from Battenkill to Arlington, and take poſt there till the detachment of provincials under the command of Captain Sheerwood, ſhall join you from the ſouthward.

You are then to proceed to Manchester, where you will again take poſt, ſo as to ſecure the paſs of the mountains on the road from Manchester to Rockingham; from hence you will detach the Indians and light troops to the northward, towards Otter creek on their return, and alſo, receiving intelligence that no enemy is in force on the Connecticut river, you will proceed by the road over the mountains to Rockingham, where you will take poſt. This will be the moſt diſtant part on the expedition, and muſt be proceeded upon with caution, as you will have the defile of the mountains behind you, which might make a retreat difficult; you muſt therefore endeavour to be well informed of the force of the enemy's militia in the neighbouring country. Should you find it may with prudence be effected, you are to remain there while the Indians and light troops are detached up the river, and you are afterwards to deſcend the river to Brattlebury, and from that place, by the quickeſt march, you are to return by the great road to Albany.

During your whole progreſs, your detachments are to have orders to bring into you all horſes fit to mount the dragoons under your command, or to ſerve as bat-horſes to the troops, together with as many ſaddles and bridles as can be found. The number of horſes requiſite, beſides thoſe neceſſary for mounting the regiment of dragoons, ought to be thirteen hundred. If you can bring more for the uſe of the army it will be ſo much the better; your parties are likewiſe to bring in waggons and other convenient carriages, with as many draught oxen as will be neceſſary to draw them, and all cattle fit for ſlaughter, milch cows excepted, which are to be left for the uſe of the inhabitants. Regular receipts in the form hereto ſubjoined are to be given in all places where any of the above-mentioned articles are taken, to ſuch perſons as have remained in their habitations, and otherwiſe complied with the terms of General Burgoyne's manifeſto; but no receipts are to be given to ſuch as are known to be acting in the ſervice of the rebels. As you will have with you perſons perfectly acquainted with the abilities of the country, it may perhaps be adviſeable to tax the ſeveral diſtricts with the portions of the ſeveral articles, and limit the hours for the delivery; and, ſhould you find it neceſſary to move before ſuch delivery can be made, hoſtages of the moſt reſpectable people ſhould be taken to ſecure their following you the enſuing day. All poſſible meaſures to be uſed to prevent plundering. As it is probable that Captain Sheerwood, who is already detached to the ſouthward, and will join you at Arlington, will drive in a conſiderable quantity of cattle and horſes to you, you will therefore ſend in the cattle to the army, with a proper detachment from Peter's corps to cover them, in order to diſencumber yourſelf—but you muſt always keep the regiment of dragoons compact. The dragoons themſelves muſt ride, and take care of the horſes of the regiment. Thoſe horſes which are detained for the uſe of the army, muſt be tied together by ſtrings of ten each, in order that one man may lead ten horſes. You will give the unarmed men of Peter's corps to conduct them, and inhabitants whom you can truſt. You muſt always take your camps in good poſitions, but at the ſame time where there is paſture; and you muſt have a chain of ſentinels around your cattle and horſes when grazing. Colonel Skeene will be with you as much as poſſible, in order to aſſiſt you with his advice, to help you to diſtinguiſh the good ſubject from the bad—to procure you the beſt intelligence of the enemy, and to chuſe thoſe people who are to bring me the accounts of your progreſs of ſucceſs.

When you find it neceſſary to halt for a day or two, you muſt always entrench the camp of the regiment of dragoons, in order never to riſk an attack or affront from the enemy. As you will return with the regiment of dragoons mounted, you muſt always have a detachment of Captain Frazer's or Peter's corps in front of the column, and the ſame in the rear, in order to prevent your falling into an ambuſcade when you march through the woods.

You will uſe all poſſible means to make the country believe that the troops under your command are the advanced corps of the army, and that it is intended to paſs the Connecticut on the road to Boſton. You will likewiſe inſinuate that the main army from Albany is to be joined at Springfield by the corps of troops from Rhode Iſland.

It is highly probable that the corps under Mr. Warner, now ſuppoſed to be at Manchester, will retreat before you; but ſhould they, contrary to expectation, be able to collect in great force, and poſt themſelves advantageouſly, it is left to your diſcretion to attack them or not; always bearing in mind that your corps is too valuable to let any conſiderable loſs be hazarded on this occaſion,

Should any corps be moved from Mr. Arnold's main army, in order to intercept your retreat, you are to take as ſtrong a poſt as the country will afford, and ſend the quickeſt intelligence to me, and you may depend upon my making ſuch a movement as ſhall put the enemy between two fires, or otherwiſe effectually ſuſtain you. It is imagined the progreſs of the whole of this expedition may be effected in about a fortnight, but every movement of it muſt depend upon your ſucceſs in obtaining ſuch ſupply of proviſions as will enable you to ſubſiſt for your return to the army. In caſe you can get no more, and ſhould not the army be able to reach Albany before your expedition ſhould be completed, I will find means to ſend you notice of it, and give your route another direction. All perſons acting in committee, or any officers under the directions of Congreſs, either civil or military, are to be made priſoners.

I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs, and have the honour to be, Sir, your's,

J. BURGOYNE, Lieut. General.

Head-Quarters, Auguſt 9, 1777.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

* *Lieutenant Colonel Baum is dead of the wounds he received in the engagement with General Stark.*

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. PRINTER,

By favour of a friend, I ſaw General Burgoyne's inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel Baum, who commanded the expedition againſt Bennington, near to which place he was totally defeated by General Stark; ſhould thoſe inſtructions come into your hands for publication, pleaſe to accept a few remarks thereon.

EXCLUSIVE of the *natural* character by which mankind are diſtinguiſhed from each other, there is, in moſt men, a *ſecondary* or *artificial* character through which they preſent all their actions to the world. I call it artificial, becauſe it is neither produced nor ſupported by any principle, and is no more than the faſhion under which the actors ſuppoſe they appear to the moſt advantage.

This taſte is formed very early in life, and frequently by accident either of company or education. Some men are pedantic, and with them every phraſe muſt be technical; others are foppiſh, and *their* deſcriptions are always intended to be light and novel: But Burgoyne's turn, or artificial character, is that of a mountebank, in which every thing muſt be *wonderful*. In his Proclamation, which has already been in moſt of the papers, he has handed himſelf out under as many titles as a High German Doctor, and given as wonderful a detail of enterprizes as is to be found in Waltho Van Clutterbank's harangue.

The ſame pompous complication opens his inſtructions to Lieutenant Colonel Baum. "The object (ſays he) of your expedition is "to try "the affections of the country—to diſconcert the councils of the enemy—"to mount Piedeſel's dragoons—to complete Peter's corps—and—to

" obtain large supplies of cattle, horses, and carriages." From this catalogue of orders we may infer, that the instant Burgoyne got into the country he was at a loss how to go *on*, and perhaps by this time is at as great a loss how to get *out*.——That his dragoons were on foot, his army incomplete, and unfurnished with horses and carriages: But the grand secret, and that which engrosses his first thought, and occupies his first line, is, " *to try the affections of the country*;" a mountebank may sometimes hit upon the right disease, and Burgoyne has here given a proof of it, for unless America turns a traitor to herself, *his* efforts will be in vain. The second article in the orders is very judiciously placed, viz. *to endeavour to disconcert our councils*; very happily thrown in! Because it shews us the necessity of attending firmly to business, and the danger of employing our ingenuity to evade or perplex it.

After this introduction of general heads, he lays down the route, the manner of conducting it, with directions for the treatment of the inhabitants. " *All possible care* (says he) *is to be used to prevent plundering*;" this seems a very extraordinary order to be given to a plundering party, but is perfectly consistent when we understand that plundering a *country* for *stores* or *supplies* is the General's perquisite, and plundering houses that of the men. Burgoyne's orders were to bring in *one thousand three hundred horses at least, with all the saddles and bridles that can be found, together with all the waggons, carriages, draught oxen, and cattle fit for slaughter*, for these no money was to be paid, but receipts were to be given, and those to such only as had complied with the terms of his manifesto. Had Burgoyne made the sweep of horses, saddles, bridles, cattle, &c. which he was in hopes of, he would at least have pocketed thirty or forty thousand pounds, *by taking those articles from the country without paying for, and charging them to the treasury as if he had purchased them*; the receipts, and the pretended distinction of persons serving as a mask to cover the fraud. As this plundering in the great was the business the party was sent upon, no wonder they were forbidden to spend their time in dividing themselves into parties to rob henroosts and cider cellars, or stealing blankets, breeches, and petticoats.

" As you will, says the instructions, have *persons with you perfectly* " *acquainted with the abilities of the country*, it may perhaps be advisable " to *tax* the several districts with the portions of the several articles, and " limit the hours for the delivery, and should you find it necessary to " move before such delivery can be made, *hostages* of the most *respectable* " people should be taken to secure their following you the ensuing day."

Of all the unjust modes of taxation hitherto proposed by our enemies, this is the most summary and the most pernicious. A stranger to the country is to be informed, by strangers to him, of the circumstances of the inhabitants; and upon such information a *tax* is to be imposed, for the immediate payment of which the most *respectable people* are to be seized as hostages, and carried into captivity! Take care, Americans, how you admit men who practise such wicked methods of taking your property, and such cruel ways of enforcing your compliance.

" You will, says the instructions, use all possible means to *make the* " *country believe* that the troops under your command are the advanced " corps of the army, and that it is intended to pass Connecticut on the " road to Boston. You will likewise *insinuate* that the main army from " Albany is to be joined at Springfield by the corps of troops from Rhode-Island"—No real lasting good, Sir, ever came of lying, and if no credit is to be given to your declarations, you cannot expect that any will be given to your proclamation, but that the inhabitants, in all places, will look upon the latter and upon all others which either you or General Howe may put out, as farragoes of threats and delusions, to deter or dissuade them from removing their property till you or he may send parties to plunder and fetch it off. This is the true intent and meaning of all your proclamations.

There is something prophetically pensive towards the conclusion of your instructions. " It is highly probable, you say, that the corps under " Mr. Warner, now supposed to be at Manchester, will retreat before " you, but should they, contrary to expectation, be able to collect in " great force and post themselves advantageously, it is left to your discre- " tion to attack them or not; *always bearing in mind* that your corps is " *too valuable* to let any considerable loss be hazarded on this occasion." *Poor unfortunate John Burgoyne!*

The General in the next paragraph of his instructions gives a kind of triumph over his qualmish apprehensions, and putting on the soldier, assures Col. Baum, that should the rebels attempt to interrupt the Colonel, that he, General Burgoyne, " will make *such a movement* as shall put " the rebels between two fires." A wonderful piece of firework indeed! And shews that *one real fire* of ours is better than *two* of *his* contriving —for the event of this double barrelled scheme has been, that the Colonel and his party are defeated—near a thousand of them made prisoners, and they say, poor General Burgoyne is gone *Stark*-mad,

A CONTINENTALIST.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE *of August* 11.

HEAD QUARTERS, MOSES's *Creek, July* 28, 1777.

SIR,

IT is with astonishment and concern that I observe in your late papers a vein of prejudice against General St. Clair, incurred by retreating from Ticonderoga, equally impolitic, ungenerous, and inhuman; for it is certainly impolitic to depreciate the influence of an officer high in command; it is truly ungenerous to put the worst construction on every incident attending the retreat; and it is truly inhuman to murder a man's reputation, without giving him an opportunity of vindication.

If Gen. St. Clair has transgressed, he will surely answer for it at a proper tribunal; don't then prejudice him, or disgrace your paper, with the malicious innuendoes of every envious talkative puppy. Be charitable enough to suspend your opinion for a little time, and a scrutiny of his conduct, which General St. Clair has already claimed, will satisfy you and the public.

Your correspondent from Manchester (it pains me to expose an officer) furnishes you with a gross misrepresentation; for be assured that I myself ordered his regiment to strike their tents one full hour before a man moved from Ticonderaga, though it is equally true I could not find the Colonel; I suppose, instead of attending the embarkation of the stores, he was packing up. I am obliged too to invalidate the authority of your Gentleman of " capacity and character, who had the first opportunity of knowing there were upwards of four thousand effectives in the garrison," since the returns of the army are made to me; and I declare to God and the world, that there were, exclusive of about seven or eight hundred militia, who had just arrived, only two thousand and eighty four fit for duty. " Believe it who will."

You observe that " the greatest number of the enemy, allowing the accounts of those whose business it is to make it as large as appearances would allow, could not exceed six thousand, it was in all probability short of that number;" the malice of this suggestion time will evince; I wish we may not find the enemy one thousand stronger. The number of silly, malicious questions, which follow this observation, are too pitiful to be answered.

I join with you in thinking there ought to be an inquiry after the arms and clothes you mention, for they really never reached Ticonderoga, though your interrogations on that head are improperly directed, and maliciously pointed.

Believe me, Sir, if virtue or justice have existence, that the man who now stands condemned for retreating from Ticonderoga, will ere long be thanked for the salvation of near three thousand men, who, instead of being in captivity, are now opposing our enemy.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES WILKINSON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Messr. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I WAS much pleased to see in your last week's paper a proper direction for boiling, and a most excellent one for drying salt. I beg leave to offer to my brethren, the salt-boilers, a short and easy method of making very fine Epsom, or purging salt.

The last two or three quarts of brine in a boiler of 30 gallons, where salt has formed, will be found to be of a reddish colour and bitter taste, which is called bittern. After this bittern has stood some time to settle, pour it off, and boil it in an iron vessel over a slow fire, till about half is evaporated; let is stand till it is cool, then pour off the clear liquor from the common salt that has formed and settled at the bottom, and put it in trays, or other convenient vessels (stone are the best) to chrystallize, which will be effected the sooner the cooler it is kept. In a day, or two, the liquor may be poured off from the shoots, and evaporated in the same manner, and so on till no more shoots can be obtained. These shoots, or salts, as soon as dry, should be kept from the air.

A SALT-MAKER.

To Messr. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AS several ignorant people in different parts of the country have been led to believe that by taking the oath they would be compelled to go to the northward whenever the Governor pleased to order them, I think it would have a good effect if you would publish it in your next paper, prefixing the following remarks on it.

Whoever will read the oath will see that it requires nothing more of the good people of this State than what every government requires of its subjects. By it we are bound, as we ought to be, to discover all traiterous conspiracies against the State, which we may know of; and to secure our present free and happy form of government, we swear that we do not owe allegiance, and will not pay obedience to the tyrant of Britain, or any

of his ſucceſſours. It is impoſſible for any man, who knows or recollects, that under our old form of government our Aſſemblies met by the indulgence of the King alone, were diſſolved at his pleaſure, and that all their proceedings were nugatory and of no effect without his conſent, which could not be obtained without ſending them to him at the diſtance of three thouſand miles; that the King appointed our Governors and Councillors; that the Britiſh Parliament declared they had a *right to bind us in all caſes whatſoever*; that, by an act of Parliament we were reſtrained from making nails and hats, and might as well have been hindered from making houſes, and ſhoes, or any thing elſe; I ſay, it is impoſſible that any one who knows, or recollects theſe things, can wiſh to give up the preſent conſtitution of our country, under which we are ſure of having an Aſſembly every year, and a Governor and Council of our own appointment, to execute the laws as ſoon as enacted; a conſtitution, which has in it all that is excellent of the Britiſh, without one of its defects—under it, we are free indeed; we labour under no cruel reſtrictions in our manufactures or commerce, and inſtead of being bound as ſlaves, or factors at leaſt, to Britain, we may trade unconfined, with all the world; and if we preſerve this conſtitution, and once obtain peace, we may enjoy it through all ages, for we ſhall not be dragged again by Britain into her quarrels, and, being unconquered by that formidable kingdom in all its glory, we ſhall never be attempted by any other nation; and the Thirteen United States muſt flouriſh, the admiration and envy of the world, *till* time ſhall be no more.

OATH of ALLEGIANCE.

I DO ſwear, or affirm, that I renounce and refuſe all allegiance to George III. *King of* Great Britain, *his heirs, and ſucceſſours, and that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of* Virginia, *as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time, do, or cauſe to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congreſs, and alſo that I will diſcover and make known to ſome one juſtice of the peace of the ſaid State, all treaſons or traiterous conſpiracies, which I know or hereafter ſhall know to be formed againſt this or any of the United States of America.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 19.

Poſtſcript of a letter from a Gentleman in Maryland *to his friend in this city, dated* Saturday, *Sept.* 13, 1777.

NO poſt from the northward. I apprehend he hath been taken by Howe, who is marched by the head of Brandywine for Philadelphia, and is coaſted by General Waſhington, who is at Shad's Ford, upon Brandywine, between Howe and Philadelphia; the lines are manned, and every man to his poſt. An engagement every moment expected on Wedneſday laſt. Putnam, with 8000 men, is ordered to join General Waſhington, and expected to join him as to night.

To the immortal honour of the militia on the Eaſtern Shore but one man refuſed to take the oath of allegiance to the State, though the fleet was on their coaſts, and every artifice had been uſed by the Tories to intimidate them from taking it; the man who refuſed to take it was allowed a day to conſider of it, when again refuſing it, the militia pulled his houſe down. It is high time the Tories ſhould awake from their dreams of conqueſt, and of lording it in America. Surely they are infatuated to believe, that if America is conquered they would be permitted to enjoy the triumph; no, they may be aſſured that it is the determined reſolution of thouſands not to ſuffer one of thoſe wretches to ſee one ſingle State in that humiliating condition. They have too long abuſed the lenity and generoſity of our virtuous legiſlatures; the people at large, and the army, to a man, are reſolved to ſhew them no mercy if we are conquered, and are alſo determined, in caſe of a general invaſion, to put it out of their power to join the enemy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that for the future they will dread an invaſion as much as they have hitherto wiſhed for one.

In CONGRESS, *June* 14, 1777.

Reſolved, that the FLAG of the United States be THIRTEEN STRIPES alternate red and white; that the union be THIRTEEN STARS white in a blue field, repreſenting a new conſtellation.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 15, 1777.

I WAS this Day called on by Captain *Johnſton* of the Horſe to ſettle a Matter of Diſpute between him and Cornet *Fitzhugh*; after Facts being ſtated, am of opinion that the Difference proceeded altogether from a Miſunderſtanding betwixt the Parties, and that the ſaid Cornet ſhould not lay under the Cenſure of any One for what has paſſed.

(3) CHARLES HARRISON, Col. of Artillery.

GOOCHLAND County, *September* 14, 1777.

I intend to leave the Country

in a ſhort Time. (1) JAMES THOMPSON.

GOOCHLAND County, *September* 10, 1777.

We intend to leave the Coun-

try in a ſhort Time. SAMUEL STANDEN.
(1) THOMAS BRADSHAW.

FOR SALE,

At the RALEIGH, in *Williamſburg*,
At a reaſonable Price, for ready Money,
A great Variety of blue, brown, and light coloured broad and other

CLOTHS.

To be SOLD *at* Weſtover, *the Seat of the late Hon.* William Byrd, *Eſq; in* Charles City *County, on the firſt* Monday *of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, for ready Money,*

PART of the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of forty likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, among whom are ſeveral very valuable Tradeſmen, particularly a fine Blackſmith, a Forgeman, Colliers, Carpenters, and very valuable Miners; alſo the Whole of his elegant and valuable Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, together with 500 Ounces of faſhionable Plate; the Plantation Utenſils, the Whole of the Stocks of Horſes, Cattle, and Sheep, the Set of Coach Horſes, together with the Coach and Chariot, ſeveral breeding Mares, and ſome high blooded Colts, about 100 Tons of Hay of laſt Year's Crop, in good Order, and greatly improved by keeping, and many other Articles too tedious to mention.

THE EXECUTRIX.

TO BE SOLD at *King & Queen* Courthouſe, on the ſecond *Monday* in *October* next (being Court Day) a Tract of LAND in this County, containing about two Acres of high Land, and about 48 Acres of *Dragon Swamp*, which is well timbered with Cypreſs, &c. This Land was purchaſed of one *Richard Wiatt*, by Major *Harry Gaines*, deceaſed, and by the ſaid *Gaines* conveyed to the Adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed.

GEORGE BROOKE.

FOR SALE, a Tract of LAND in the upper End of *Hanover* County, on the main Road from *Williamſburg* to *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* County, containing about 490 Acres, on which is an exceeding good Grift-Mill, on a Stream that never fails in the drieſt Seaſons. The Place is ſo well ſituated for Trade, and hath been ſo long known as a Place of extenſive Trade, that a further Deſcription is needleſs. The above-mentioned Mill may, by very little Coſt, be turned into a valuable Merchant Mill. There is on the Place a good and large Storehouſe, Lumber Houſe, large Stable, and Places for holding Grain, as alſo a Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, &c. The Place is in good Order for Cropping, and almoſt the whole Ground, tended by ſix Hands, is ſowed in Wheat. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Place by applying to *William Brown*, my Overſeer, on the Premiſes, and may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber in the upper End of *Louiſa* County.

(2) JOHN BOSWELL.

For Sale, by DIXON & HUNTER,

THE

OFFICE and AUTHORITY

OF A

JUSTICE of PEACE

EXPLAINED AND DIGESTED,

Under proper TITLES.

By RICHARD STARKE, *Eſquire.*

TO BE SOLD, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 4th of *November*, at the Plantation whereon Captain *Edward Ward*, deceaſed, lived, in *Nanſimond* County, on *Staunton* River, near *Bond*'s Ferry, his perſonal Eſtate, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Work Horſes, and ſeveral fine young blooded Mares, a large Stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and about 20 likely *Virginia* Born Slaves, and many other Articles too tedious to mention. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, giving Bond and Security, for punctual Payment, to carry Intereſt from the Date in Caſe of Failure; on the Day of Payment, all Perſons that the Eſtate is indebted to, are deſired to attend the Sale, with their Accounts properly proved. (1‖) THE EXECUTORS.

NORFOLK County, *September* 9, 1777.

THE Subſcriber, on Account of his ill State of Health, purpoſes leaving the Colony very ſoon, he therefore requeſts all thoſe who have Claims againſt *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, will make Application for Payment before his Departure.

(2) THOMAS RITSON.

NEW KENT County, *Sept.* 8, 1777.

THE Subſcriber being deſirous of ſettling the Eſtate of her deceaſed Huſband *William Fearſon*, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him are deſired to make them known immediately, to Col. *William Clayton* of *New Kent* County.

(1‖) DOROTHY FEARSON, Executrix.

I HEREBY give Notice, that *Abraham Loaſman* is under the Age of 14 Years, and, as I am informed he has enliſted into the Artillery Service, being an Apprentice of mine, I ſhall deſire that he may be allowed to come with his Company, without further Trouble.

1‖ FRANCIS LOCKETT.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending *Edward Sage* and *John Freeland*, two Deſerters from my Company, in Colonel *Harriſon*'s Regiment of Artillery. *Sage* is a likely well made Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has loſt one of his under Eyelids, and has a Scar on the ſame Side of his Noſe. *Freeland*, a likely Man, near the ſame Size as *Sage*, much marked with the Smallpox. They have both been bred to the Sea. I will give the above Reward to any Perſon that will deliver them at *York* or *Portſmouth*, or ſecure them in any Gaol in this State.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Captain.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from the Subſcriber, the 8th Inſtant, a dark BAY HORSE about 14½ Hands high, 4 Years old, and branded on the near Buttock ° ° he has a roached Back and a ſmall Star in his Forehead. I will give the above Reward to any Perſon that will deliver him to me in *Williamſburg*, JAMES COCKE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a BLACK HORSE about 9 Years old, about 4 Feet 5 Inches high, has a Bell on with a Leather Collar, branded on the near Buttock G or C, his near hind Foot partly white, ſome Saddle Spots, has a Hurt on his Back next to the hind Part of the Saddle, and ſome white Hairs in his Forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

(1) WILLIAM LUCAS, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a ſmall GREY HORSE about 9 or 10 Years old, about 4 Feet 2 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder ſomething reſembling N, on the off Shoulder ꝺ, and on the near Buttock [illegible], has been burnt on both his Withers for a Fiſtula, marked in the right Ear with a ſmall Underkeel, trots and gallops.----- Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. JOHN CONNELL, Sen.

TAKEN up, *Halifax* County, a SORREL MARE 5 or 6 Years old, with a Star and Snip, 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. (1) DAVID SIMS.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, and delivered to Mr. *Thomas Allen* in *Fredericksburg*, a ROAN HORSE, ſuppoſed to be continental Property, branded on the near Shoulder ſomething like E. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. If not continental Property, the Owner may have him, proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the above Gentleman. (2) RICE CURTICE.

THE Subſcriber, on Account of his ill State of Health, intending ſoon to leave this Commonwealth, begs the Favour of thoſe Perſons to himſelf and Company are indebted, to apply to Mr. *George Sparling* of *Suffolk*, who will diſcharge every Demand that may be brought againſt me. JOHN LAWRENCE.

GLOUCESTER County, *Sept.* 10, 1777.

FOUND, by the Subſcriber, aground, near new *Point Comfort*, a SLOOP nearly new, Burthen about 45 Tons, her Rigging pretty good, laden with Flour and Bread. She has received ſome Damage by her having a couple of Holes lately cut in her Deck. I ſhould be glad to know who is the Owner. (1) RICHARD BILLUPS.

MANCHESTER, *September* 1, 1777.

THE Subſcber will diſpoſe of the following Tracts of LAND at moderate Prices, and allow a reaſonable Time to pay the Money, or he will exchange them for ſmall Tracts of good Tobacco Land, not exceeding 30 Miles from the Falls of *James* River.

1754 Acres in *Bedford* County, on both Sides of the north Fork of *Otter* River, has a good Deal of cleared Land upon it, a Meadow, a large Apple and Peach Orchard, produces Tobacco of the beſt Quality, and an extenſive Range for Stock of all Kinds; 300 and odd Acres on the ſame Water Courſe, with about 50 Acres of cleared Land, and a good Mill upon it with a never-failing Stream; 200 and odd Acres in *Louiſa* County, upon the *South* River, oppoſite to the Rev. Mr. *Todd*'s, and formerly belonged to *John* and *Thomas Eaſt*, and I believe one of them now lives upon it; Part of this Tract are low Grounds; 108 Acres in the ſame County, where *David Coſby*, Junior, formerly lived, on the main Road to the Courthouſe, a ſmall Diſtance above where Mr. *Juett* kept Ordinary ſome Years ago; 400 Acres on *Mechunk* Creek, in *Albemarle* County, which formerly belonged to one *Webſter*; 337 Acres on the Head Branches of *Cunningham*'s Creek, in *Albemarle* County, empties into the *North* River, and I underſtand one *Hancock* lives upon the Land; 226 Acres in *Amherſt* County, on *Wilderneſs* Creek, which formerly belong to *David Davenport*; —— Acres in *Goochland* County, near *Lickingbole* Church, and upon the main Road where *Francis Hilly* formerly lived.-----The above will direct any Perſons inclinable to purchaſe to a View of the Lands, and I ſhall attend at *Henrico* Courts in *October* and *November* next, to inform them of the Prices and other Particulars. (6) ALEX: BAINE.

ESSEX County, *Auguſt* 6, 1777.

THIS is to inform Capt. *Samuel Hawes*, of the 2d *Virginia* Regiment, that ſome Time in *September* laſt I was indulged with a Furlough from Brigadier General *Lewis*, for the Recovery of my Health, and have ever ſince been afflicted with a tedious Spell of Sickneſs, which has taken away the Uſe of my Limbs, ſo that I have never been able to join my Company. And whereas I underſtand that ſome treacherous Perſons have been very buſy in adviſing Capt. *Hawes* to advertiſe me as a Deſerter, which I hope will not be the Caſe, as he knows me to be a true and faithful Soldier, and was always ready and willing to ſerve my Country at all Times. During my Sickneſs I ſuffered greatly for the Want of Money to ſubſiſt on; and, being ſo circumſtanced, I made ſeveral Applications to my Officers for Money to ſupport me in my Sickneſs, but never was ſupplied with any. (2‖) REUBEN GIBSON.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at Mr. *Smith*'s Tavern in *Fredericksburg*, two

WAGGONS and TEAMS.

The Horſes are all large and young.

SEPT. 10, 1777. (2‖) THOMAS ALLEN.

TO BE SOLD, at public Auction, at *Peterſburg*, on *Monday* the 6th Day of *October* next, a large Aſſortment of GOODS lately from *France*, conſiſting of the following Articles, viz: Fifteen Bales of Broadcloths, chiefly fine, of the moſt faſhionable Colours, ſuch as Scarlet, Crimſon, good browns, green, light and dark Blues, white, yellow, Buff, *French* greys, and a Variety of other good Mixtures; alſo, ſeven Bales, conſiſting of one Half Scarlet, the other Half dark, green, and Buff; one Bale of *Sileſia* Cloths, Scarlet Serge, blue ditto, Camlets, Barragons, or Burat; one Bale of Calicoes, one ditto *India* Chints, ditto Handkerchiefs; three Bales of ſorted Worſted Hoſe, a Box of Buttons for the Cloths, Muſlins, both Yard, and Yard and Half Yard wide, Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and white *India* Calicoes. 4‖

* * * Excluſive of the above are to be ſold, by the ſingle Piece or Yard, at private Sale, for ready Money, or good Tobacco, an Aſſortment of the ſame Kind of Cloths, with a few Pieces of Coatings, a Quantity of Writing Paper, Sail Twine, Mens and Womens Kid and Lamb Gloves and Mits, Worſted Stockings, white Calico, Humhums, Checks, plain and figured Gauze, Pariſnet, Powder and Lead.

WILLIAM CALL.